

Genscher Says He Knew Flick Manager, Denies Any Tax Wrongdoing

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune
BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a parliamentary commission on Thursday that he had known the former manager of the Flick industrial concern for many years.

He said that he had had a close friendship with Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the former manager, but denied that he had ever used his influence in favor of the company when it obtained a contested 800-million mark (\$260-million) tax exemption on capital gains in the late 1970s.

Meanwhile, West German television said that Mr. Genscher's Free Democratic Party had revealed the identity of an anonymous donor who gave the party 6 million marks last December. The gift became known earlier this week and threatened to embarrass the party during investigations into the Flick company's relations with leading politicians.

The television reported that the Free Democrats, who had appealed for the donor to identify himself, told the Bonn authorities in a letter on Thursday evening that he was a rich businessman, named as Helmut Horren. No other details were available.

Mr. Genscher's four-hour testimony on his relations with Flick closely resembled the statement made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the commission on Wednesday.

But unlike Mr. Kohl — who asserted that Mr. von Brauchitsch never mentioned the tax exemption to him — Mr. Genscher, the Free Democrats' leader, said that the Flick executive had raised the tax issue with him.

He said he called the man in charge, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, and was told that the matter was being handled as a matter of routine. He added that he informed Mr. von Brauchitsch of this.

Mr. Lambsdorff was the second-ranking man in Mr. Genscher's party at that time.

He resigned from the cabinet in June when the Bonn prosecutor indicted him on charges of accepting

bribes from Flick in connection with the tax exemption.

The commission's mandate is to find out if Flick obtained the tax exemption with the estimated 25 million marks that the company paid to politicians and political parties in the period involved.

Mr. Genscher said that Flick was one of many companies that had made major contributions to his party.

The Free Democrats, a much smaller party than the leading Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, have had chronic financial difficulties for many years.

Mr. Genscher asserted that he did not know the size of the donations. The figures were in the hands of the party's treasury officials he said.

The question of the anonymous 6-million-mark gift is particularly embarrassing because of its timing. It was received and listed as "donor unknown" in the last days of 1978.

On Jan. 1 a new law came into effect, stipulating that political parties could not accept anonymous gifts of more than 1,000 marks.

West German newspapers have reported that Flick accounts list Mr. Genscher's name in connection with more than 1 million marks during the crucial years in the 1970s.

The accounts and many other Flick records were seized by the Bonn prosecutor and turned over to the parliamentary commission and some of them have found their way into the press.

The question of the donations to the political parties even where no direct or indirect bribes are involved has become a key issue before the commission. The matter will be the subject of a Bundestag debate next week.

On Wednesday night, a West German television commentator described caustically how Chancellor Kohl had told the commission that he remembered Mr. von Brauchitsch handing him cash donations totaling 150,000 marks, in envelopes and turning them over to his party without giving a receipt to the donor.

Marcos Decree Could Affect Prosecution of Aquino Death

Reuters

MANILA — Philippine government lawyers disclosed Thursday a new decree that could influence the trial of those implicated in the murder last year of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

It authorizes President Ferdinand E. Marcos to assign to a civilian court military cases usually tried by courts-martial.

Attorney General Eseulto Menoriza produced the decree at a Supreme Court hearing of a petition by three private lawyers challenging Mr. Marcos's authority to assign to the official ombudsman the prosecution of three generals and 23 others implicated in the murder of Mr. Aquino.

Opposition lawyers and politicians are against the Aquino case being assigned to the ombudsman's office.

They say the law was clear that the case should be dealt with by a court-martial or a civilian court chosen by the commission that investigated the murder.

They also questioned whether the ombudsman, who usually investigates civil service corruption, was competent to handle a murder case of such magnitude.

Political opposition sources said they would challenge the decree because it had not been published.

■ Journalist Is Released

Earlier, the Supreme Court ordered the release of a journalist, Rommel Corra, 38, without bail or a charge of inciting to sedition. The Washington Post reported Thursday from Manila. He had been jailed for 13 months after authorities closed his tabloid, the Philippine Times, for publishing a series of articles charging that Mr. Aquino's murder was a military conspiracy.

■ Typhoon Emergency Declared

Mr. Marcos declared a state of emergency in six provinces devastated by a typhoon, United Press International reported Thursday from Manila. One relief agency predicted the death toll from the storm would surpass 1,000.

Chile Announces Curbs On Meetings, Media; 236 Arrested in Raids

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Chile's military government announced on Thursday sweeping restrictions on public gatherings and the press that effectively ban opposition political activity throughout the country during a 90-day state of siege.

One decree banned six opposition magazines, imposed prior censorship on a seventh, and restricted political reporting and commentary by all other news media to official communiques.

Another measure outlawed all gatherings that lack previous authorization by regional governors who are all military officers.

Public events such as film screenings, as well as family or social gatherings in private homes, were exempt from the decree. Legally registered organizations were required to give five days' notice of meetings of their members.

Another 214 people were arrested in Santiago and in Valparaiso, newspapers reported.

The state of siege, reimposed

Tuesday night after a six-year break, frees the regime from judicial restraints to deal with what General Pinochet has called a Marxist-led insurrection.

The siege declaration lets the government legally wiretap telephones, open mail and hold prisoners in secret locations indefinitely, while eliminating judicial review of its power to banish dissidents, prohibit meetings and censor the press.

Shultz Calls on Soviet Union for 'Deeds' As a Step Toward Improved Relations

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Gromyko and ministers of 33 other nations.

He added, though, "there are a variety of ways to get discussions going."

Mr. Reagan said in Los Angeles on Wednesday that he had discussed with the Russians the establishment of "a separate informal channel" to promote major negotiations.

Asked about that, Mr. Shultz said that Mr. Reagan was striving to "create a setting" in which "high-level and political people" in the two governments can exchange views.

Regarding his future, Mr. Shultz would remain as secretary of state in Mr. Reagan's second term, beginning Jan. 20, if asked to do so by Mr. Reagan.

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together on a single bipartisan tax simplification bill and push it through Congress.

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, a proponent of the Republican version of that measure, said he already had been in touch with Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the principal House Democratic sponsor of a similar plan, and was hopeful of "working out a compromise of the White House could approve."

Mr. Kemp and his fellow conservative, Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, blamed what they called the "disappointing" House gains not on any lack of effort by Mr. Reagan but on the persisting weakness of the grass-roots Republican Party.

But other Republican officials predicted that the party would gain this support in years to come.

Mr. Reagan's campaign director, Edward J. Rollins, said, "The real message that's out there is the old-style liberalism of the Humphrey-Mondale-Johnson era has sort of been repudiated by the American people for a second time."

Republicans did not assert that this automatically would make them the majority party, but said that Mr. Reagan's big margins among young voters gives the party its best opportunity in recent history to expand its base.

Acknowledging the Republicans' appeal, William Winter, a former governor of Mississippi who was behind his bid to unseat Senator Thad Cochran, Republican of Mississippi, said: "The Democratic Party does have to take a long look at itself and build along the lines that will attract more of the younger voters of this country. This is where I see the Republican Party as having made serious inroads, in attracting people under 30, people entering business and the professions."

Turkey returned to civilian rule last year, but martial law remains in force in 41 of 67 provinces.

Israel and Lebanon Begin Talks on Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)
States will act as a mediator in indirect contacts with Syria. Israel is seeking assurances from Syria that it will not move into positions vacated by the Israeli Army after a pullout from Lebanon, and that it will prevent Palestinian guerrillas from moving south toward Israel from territory controlled by Syria.

The Reagan administration has not publicly committed itself to act as a mediator with Syria, although Richard W. Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, who met Wednesday with top Israeli officials, continues to travel in the Middle East to explore that possibility.

The Syrians are not represented in the three-way talks here, but they still hold the key to the success of the negotiations and to Israel's hope of withdrawing from Lebanon after gaining security guarantees.

Publicly, senior Israeli govern-

Pravda Says U.S. Result Does Not Mean Reagan Has Popular Support

Reuters

MOSCOW — Pravda said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan's re-election victory did not mean he had mass support among Americans.

In an analysis of Mr. Reagan's sweeping triumph, the Communist Party newspaper said his chief advantages had been a "united and monolithic" Republican Party behind him and his skill in appealing to "middle Americans."

In contrast, Pravda said, the Democrats appeared divided following a bitter contest over who should lead the party to the polls and had failed to exploit major issues such as the threat of nuclear war in their campaign.

"There is no doubt that Reagan, who 'looked good' on the television screen, was helped by the fact that he based his campaign on a wave of 'moral-patriotism' and on speculation about an economic recovery," Pravda said.

Republican leaders, the newspaper said, were wrong to say that Mr. Reagan's victory meant he had a "national mandate" of mass support from the American people.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Namibia Unit Assails South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — The UN Council for Namibia strongly condemned on Thursday a South African decision to draft Namibians to serve in the "colonial army" occupying the disputed territory of South-West Africa.

According to the council's statement: "The UN Council for Namibia urges the General Assembly and the Security Council to urgently consider the implications of South Africa's attempts to impose military conscription in Namibia and to adopt effective measures to protect the Namibian people from this additional maneuver by South Africa aimed at further delaying the independence of Namibia."

The UN has recognized the South-West Africa People's Organization as the sole representative of the Namibian people. SWAPO guerrillas have waged a war against South African forces for the past 18 years.

Japan Keeps Military Spending Limit

TOKYO (AP) — Japan will continue to limit its military spending in the next fiscal year to 1 percent of the gross national product, an official said Thursday.

The director of the Defense Agency, Keiichi Kato, commented on the ceiling at a Diet committee when he replied to questions from opposition members. Portions of the meeting were televised.

Mr. Kato said the ceiling, in effect since 1976, would be maintained despite a wage increase granted to members of Japan's military, called the Self-Defense Forces. The current military budget, in effect through March, is 2.9 trillion yen (\$11.8 billion), about 1 percent of the value of the nation's goods and services.

Vienna Upbraids Prague on Shooting

VIENNA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz of Austria said Thursday that Austria had protested to Czechoslovakia over the shooting of a Czechoslovak refugee near the frontier with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Gratz said in a radio interview that he had summoned Prague's ambassador to protest about the incident. He said he expected Czechoslovakia to bring justice those responsible for the shooting, which he described as a violation of basic humanitarian principles.

Mr. Gratz said Austria had evidence that Czechoslovak border guards had followed the refugee, a railroad worker, Frantisek Faktor, 33, from the southern town of Budweis into Austrian territory. Mr. Faktor's body was found on Monday 500 yards (450 meters) from the border in a forest near Gmünd in northwest Austria.

Militant Miners Fight Police in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — More than 4,000 militant miners battled with police outside mines in northern England on Thursday in a effort to stop a drift back to work amid signs that support for the nearly 8-month coal strike was faltering.

The police protecting the rebel miners arrested 25 strikers in picket-line clashes as 230 miners defied the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers to run the gauntlet of angry pickets at a half-dozen mines in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Northumberland.

The National Coal Board said that 1,960 miners have returned to work since Monday, including 251 in the Yorkshire coalfield that is a militant stronghold. A spokesman for the board said about 53,000 of the union's 183,000 members were at work Thursday. The strike was launched March 12 to protest the coal board's plan to close 20 unprofitable mines and eliminate 20,000 jobs.

Turkish Court Sentences 10 to Death

ISTANBUL (AP) — A court sentenced 10 leftist militants to death Thursday for attempting to bring about a Communist dictatorship in Turkey and murdering three people to serve their purposes, Turkish news agencies reported.

Twenty-five other defendants drew life sentences and 71 others received prison terms ranging from three months to 22 years, the agencies said. Sixty-four defendants were acquitted.

The agencies said the convicted militants were all members of the Action Union, an offshoot of the Turkish People's Liberation Party, a Marxist organization. They were convicted for murdering two policemen and a soldier, attempting to murder several others and opening fire against police stations and buildings of far-right organizations prior to the military takeover four years ago.

Turkey returned to civilian rule last year, but martial law remains in force in 41 of 67 provinces.

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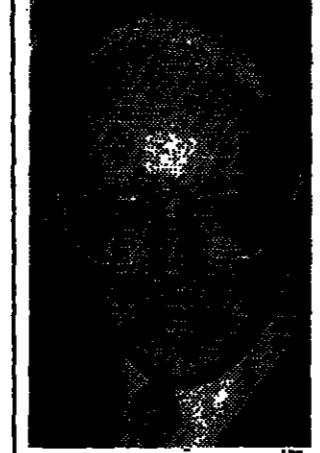
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Terrel H. Bell
Bell Resigning Education Post In U.S. Cabinet

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell, who helped lead the nationwide drive to raise school standards and make the education issue an asset for President Ronald Reagan, announced his resignation Thursday.

"We're involved in a real renaissance of American education," Mr. Bell said at a news conference. "It's been a joy to be a part of that." But he said "a four-year hitch" was long enough and that he would return to the University of Utah as a college professor.

In a letter released from Santa Barbara, California, Mr. Reagan said that as a result of Mr. Bell's leadership, "there is a new dedication in America to achieving educational excellence."

Mr. Bell's departure is expected to set off a scramble for the education post, which Mr. Reagan promised in the 1980 campaign to abolish. Instead, the department budget grew.

Possible successors include John Silber, the outspoken president of Boston University, and William Bennett, director of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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Women Activists Are Optimistic in Defeat

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The dream that 1984 might be the year of the woman in American politics dissolved with the defeat of Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro, the nation's first woman candidate for vice president from a major party.

Women won some significant victories, including election of a second woman governor and the first woman state attorney general, and they held their own in Congress. But an assessment of exit polls suggests that Ms. Ferraro did not draw large numbers of women to the Democratic ticket, and Gerry Ferraro conducted her campaign with integrity and intelligence and was an admirable pioneer in that capacity.

Eleanor Smeal, a former NOW president, said she considered the Ferraro campaign an "investment" because a number of male politicians, including Mr. Reagan and President Richard M. Nixon, did not win on their first try.

"I see this as all a long process," she said. "There has been steady progress, more women are running."

"I think Ferraro was a good role model," she added.

The activists pointed to a number of other gains by women in state and local elections across the country, including the election of Lieutenant Governor Madeleine

M. Kunin as Vermont's first woman governor and Arlene Violette in Rhode Island as the first woman state attorney general in U.S. history. In addition, two new women lieutenant governors were elected: Harriet Woods of Missouri and Ruth Meiers of North Dakota, both Democrats.

Despite an increase in black voter turnout Tuesday, the nation's largest minority voted for a losing presidential candidate and lost one seat in the House. Their leaders openly questioned whether increased black voter activity helped drive Southern whites away from the Democratic Party.

"We've got to somehow prevent disappointment at the presidential election from turning into disillusionment," said Joseph E. Madison, director of voter education for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "This is a bittersweet election for us."

Ten percent of all voters Tuesday were black, a 1-percent increase from 1980, according to ABC News exit polls. However, hopes stirred by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's voter-registration drives for a big turnout to put blacks into more state and local offices apparently did not materialize.

Representative Katie Hall, a black, was defeated in the Democratic primary in Indiana, and blacks picked up no other seats Tuesday. The black House delegation consequently dropped from 21 to 20 members.

State Senator Robert G. Clark failed to become the first black to represent Mississippi in the House since the period just after the Civil War, despite running in a district that is 53 percent black.

Mr. Jackson, in a meeting with reporters, blamed the losses of Mr. Clark in Mississippi and of Ken Moseley in South Carolina, another black considered to have a chance to win, on "a problem in the Democratic Party with reciprocal voting."

He said, "Whites are not voting for black candidates like black Democrats vote for white candidates."

Overall, blacks favored Mr.

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Lastly, some foreign-policy issues now in the background may take on added urgency in the coming months and lead Congress to part company with administration policy.

That could happen regarding the Philippines, where U.S. support for the government of Ferdinand E. Marcos has faced increasing congressional skepticism, or South Africa, where the administration's policy of friendship for the white-minority government has engendered continuing controversy among congressional liberals.

Mr. Obey, a liberal, is likely to take positions more critical of aid to Israel than did Mr. Long, although representatives of the Jewish community say they have a good working relationship with him.

The new Congress appears to retain the basically strong pro-Israeli inclination on Capitol Hill. There could be a clash if the administration seeks Israeli concessions that many State Department experts believe necessary to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. So far, however, there is no sign that Mr. Reagan intends to move in that direction.

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The new Congress appears to retain the basically strong pro-Israeli inclination on Capitol Hill. There could be a clash if the administration seeks Israeli concessions that many State Department experts believe necessary to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. So far, however, there is no sign that Mr. Reagan intends to move in that direction.

Similarly, any clash over arms

control must await evidence that the administration is going to translate statements into specific programs.

Lastly, some foreign-policy issues now in the background may take on added urgency in the coming months and lead Congress to part company with administration policy.

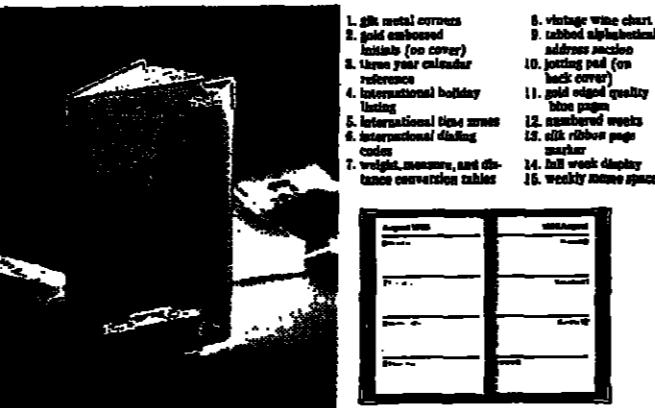
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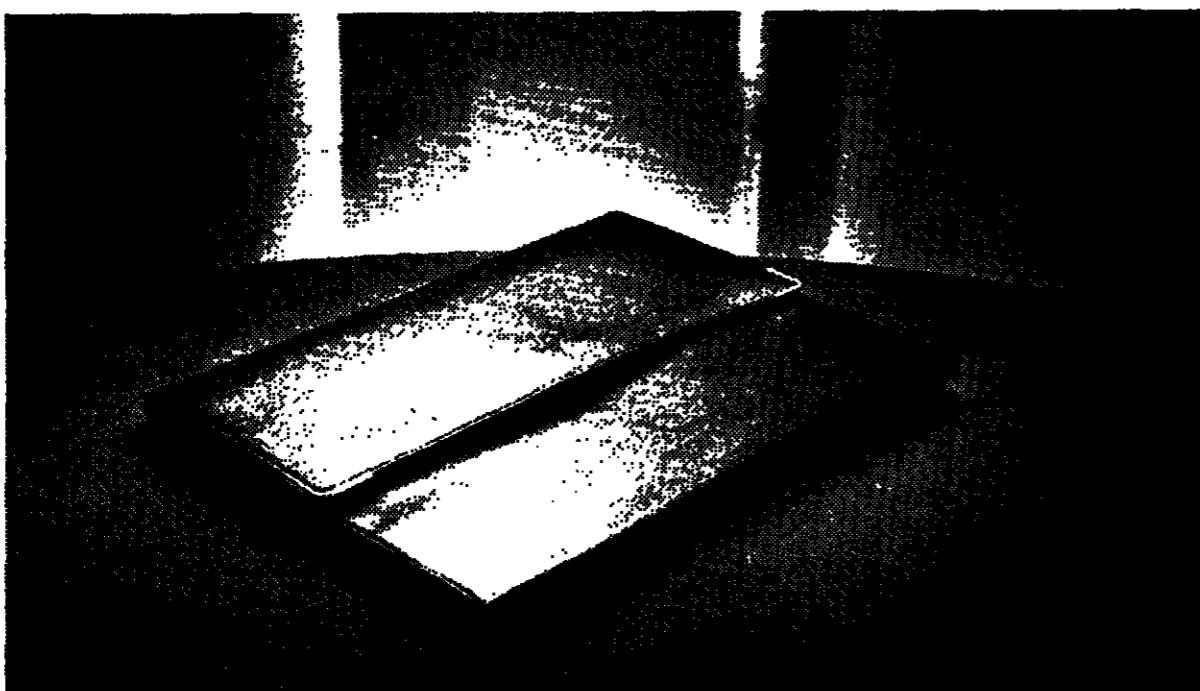
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Tutu Urges U.S. Blacks to Press Reagan On Apartheid

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, has called on American blacks to "get your act together" and pressure the Reagan administration to support South African blacks in their fight to end their government's policy of racial separation.

Bishop Tutu, receiving an honorary degree from Howard University on Wednesday, urged blacks to emulate Jews and Poles in influencing U.S. policy toward their homelands.

Thus, he said, U.S. policy makers "would be constrained to support the black people of South Africa as they now support Israel and Poland."

Bishop Tutu, an American who heads the South African Council of Churches, compared apartheid to other totalitarian systems, such as Communism and Nazism.

"We shall be free," he vowed, "and we will remember who helped us gain our freedom. That is not a threat — that is just a statement of fact."

Bishop Tutu said that President Ronald Reagan's landslide re-election Tuesday made him "fearful for the next four years."

He said the United States has condemned the conduct of the South African government, which he said has responded with force even when blacks peacefully assert their rights. Since August, he added, about 100 protesters have been

shot, and he said he hoped that would not be possible without the contact.

Bishop Tutu denounced bantustans created by the South African government as tribal homelands for blacks.

"We have been turned into aliens in the land of our birth," he said. "It is such a system as this that those who invest in South Africa, whether they intend it or not, are supporting."

■ Police Detain Strike Leaders

South African security police raided on Thursday offices of key labor and political groups that helped organize this week's general



Bishop Desmond Tutu

strike by black workers. United

Press International reported from

Johannesburg. At least five leading

anti-apartheid activists, including

Thami Mali, a leader of the work

stoppages, were detained, labor

leaders said.

Home Affairs Minister Freder-

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Africa could not allow "its labor

and economic spheres to become a

political battlefield."

No matter how unpopular it

might make us in the outside

world," he said, "strong action will

be taken against instigators, agitators

and radicals. Order shall be

maintained."

Police searched the offices of the

United Democratic Front, an al-

liance of anti-government groups, in

downtown Johannesburg for three

hours, confiscating pamphlets,

posters, files and address and tele-

phone lists.

Security police also raided the

Federation of South African Trade

Unions office in Germiston, east of

Johannesburg, and detained four

labor and student activists, Moses

Mayekiso, Peter Mogopa, Obed

Badela and Tembi Nonlambane,

colleagues said.

Police could not immediately

confirm the detentions, under na-

tional security laws that allow the

authorities to hold people indefi-

nitely without access to lawyers or

family.

■ 6,000 Strikers Dismissed

South Africa's huge company

that produces oil from coal com-

pleted the mass dismissal Thursday

of 6,000 black workers who took

part in a two-day general strike,

The Associated Press reported.

The workers' union called the dismissals a "gross

error."

Union officials said the Sasol

company paid off more than 3,000

workers on Wednesday and the rest

on Thursday after refusing to nego-

tiate the dismissals. About 90 per-

cent of Sasol's black work force

was dismissed.

Other companies were reported

to have docked pay but not to have

dismissed employees who were

among hundreds of thousands of

workers participating in the strike

in Transvaal province on Monday

and Tuesday.

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Killers Meant to Scare Priest, Warsaw Says

3 Security Officers Told Investigators
They 'Lost Their Heads' After Mishaps

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW. — Three officers of Poland's security police who have been charged with killing the Rev. Jerzy Popiełuszko claim that they meant only to frighten and intimidate the pro-Solidarity priest, the government's spokesman said.

The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said Wednesday that the captain and two lieutenants contend that they "lost their heads" after a series of mishaps, including the escape of Father Popiełuszko's driver and a breakdown of the kidnappers' car with the priest bound and gagged in the trunk.

At his weekly news conference, Mr. Urban confirmed unofficial reports that Father Popiełuszko, 37, had been beaten. But the spokesman repeated the government's tentative conclusion announced Tuesday that the cause of death was strangulation or suffocation by the force of hands, a noose or a gag.

An autopsy showed evidence of a beating around the head and neck with a hard object, possibly a fist, that may have left Father Popiełuszko unconscious but did not kill him, Mr. Urban said.

"At this point, the perpetrators are accused of the murder but have admitted their guilt, but they offer differing versions of the actual course of events," he said. They now claim, he added, that they wanted only to "frighten" or "intimidate" Father

Popiełuszko, one of the Catholic clergy's most effective champions of the outlawed Solidarity union, before a government action against him had been ineffective.

The officers have told investigators that they panicked during the Oct. 19 kidnapping after Father Popiełuszko's gagged and handcuffed driver escaped by leaping from the car and again when the car broke down with the priest in the trunk. In addition, the vehicle in a police car — was stopped at one point by traffic police but allowed to proceed, Mr. Urban disclosed.

■ Opposition Accused

Warsaw's main newspaper said Thursday that Polish opposition leaders are trying to use the murder of Father Popiełuszko to revive the Solidarity era, Reuters reported.

In an article signed by its editor, Zdzisław Morawski, the *Zycie Warszawy* said: "People and forces who dwell only on what is black, negative and worthy of condemnation in our life want to make political capital out of the provocation of the murderers of Father Popiełuszko."

Hunting at the possibility of forged connections, he said one unknown is how Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, 33, the alleged leader of the three accused killers, managed to purchase two expensive cars — an Audi and a Polish-made Fiat — on the modest salary of a security officer shortly before the kidnapping.

"One of the persons who made it possible for him to purchase the cars is in the West," Mr. Urban said, without elaborating.

He said Captain Piotrowski also maintained a small hard-currency bank account, which, although legal, raises a question about his source of Western funds. Many Poles legally receive hard currency from relatives abroad.

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Philip Weld, Ex-Trib Publisher, Dies

Washington Post Service

— Philip Saltonstall Weld Sr., 69, a former publisher of the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, who became a record-setting trans-Atlantic solo sailor, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

Mr. Weld was published of the Paris Herald Tribune for a year in 1960-61. He later purchased three newspapers near Boston and developed the Essex County Newspapers group into some of the best in New England.

He retired and carried the same vigor to yacht racing. In June 1980 he knocked two days and 14 hours off the record for the 3,000-mile (4,800-kilometer) solo Atlantic race from Plymouth, England, to Newport, Rhode Island. In 1976, during another crossing, Mr. Weld's trimaran was hit by a rogue wave and

capsized. He and his crew survived on the hull for five days before being picked up by a freighter 300 miles south of Nantucket.

He was a graduate of Milton Academy and Harvard College. In World War II, he joined Merrill's Marauders and parachuted into Burma, winning a Silver Star.

Ivor Montagu, Founder
Of London Film Society

LONDON (LAT) — Ivor Montagu, 80, an influential figure in the world of film, has died, the Times of London reported Wednesday.

Mr. Montagu, the son of an aristocrat, was educated at the Royal College of Science. He turned to communism as a young man, writing regularly for the Communist newspaper, *The Daily Worker*. He was awarded the Soviet Union's Lenin Peace Prize in 1959.

He began in film in the 1920s and founded, with Sidney Bernstein, London's Film Society, the first film club dedicated to motion pictures of artistic merit. He became an importer, exhibitor and film editor and critic. He was the first movie critic for *The Observer*, and the New Statesman and Nation. He became fluent in Russian and translated many of the writings of Sergei Eisenstein.

He was also associated with the game of table tennis, sponsoring competitions and helping to found the International Table Tennis Federation, of which he was chairman for 41 years.

■ Other Death:

Norman Krasna, 74, a screenwriter, who began his Hollywood career as a \$50-a-week publicist of

Broadway plays such as "Small

Miracles."

He was the author of many successful

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**Thai Leader Is Silent on Cabinet Shift
Sought by Military Over Devaluation**

Reuter

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda refused to comment Thursday on military demands that he reshuffle his cabinet to head off a political crisis caused by Monday's devaluation of Thailand's currency.

Mr. Prem, who returned to work Thursday for the first time after a six-week illness, had said the devaluation was needed to revitalize the economy.

The supreme military commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Et, denounced the move in a radio and television broadcast Wednesday night and called on Mr. Prem to reshuffle his cabinet and rescind the devaluation order.

"Everyone is entitled to his opinion," Mr. Prem said at Government House in Bangkok.

Asked about the possibility of a cabinet reshuffle, he just smiled and walked to his office.

Diplomats said that General Arthit's statement appeared to be an ultimatum and that Mr. Prem, by keeping silent, was buying time. Some Thai newspapers said in Thursday editions that a coup might be likely.

In an unscheduled appearance on army television, General Arthit, who many believe may be a successor

to Mr. Prem, said that a reshuffle was "the only chance for the government to survive. If the government refuses, then so be it."

"But if chaos and instability reign," the general continued, "don't call on us because it will not be our responsibility."

Political analysts said the challenge was the most serious that Mr. Prem has faced since he took office in March 1980 from General Kriangsak Chamanan. General Kriangsak resigned under pressure over mounting economic problems caused by increased oil prices.

Mr. Prem's coalition government devalued the baht on Monday by 14.8 percent, to 27 baht to the U.S. dollar from 23. The baht also is being allowed to float against a basket of currencies in an effort to halt Thailand's growing trade deficit.

Most Thai commercial banks said they avoided or suspended foreign-exchange dealings Thursday afternoon because of the volatile baht-dollar exchange rate, but will resume trading on Friday.

Bankers said that since the devaluation, the Thai currency has appreciated to 26.75 to the dollar.

Western diplomats described the current situation as a showdown between General Arthit and Mr. Prem.

In September, in a victory for Mr. Prem against the military, the Thai parliament indefinitely postponed consideration of a constitutional change that would have permitted military officers to hold civilian political posts.

Military leaders opposed to the devaluation are worried that they will be unable to buy more modern equipment, diplomats said. Wednesday night, General Arthit said the devaluation had restricted military development programs. "Our plan to buy tanks and planes to fight the enemy is restricted," he said.

Diplomats said the options open to Mr. Prem included reshuffling his cabinet, suspending or making secret funds available to the military to offset the higher cost of imports caused by the devaluation.

They said that although the possibility of a coup could not be discounted, they did not think there was consensus within the military for such a drastic move yet.

There have been 14 military coups or coup attempts in Thailand since the end of the monarchy in 1932.

Mr. Prem is the longest-serving prime minister of an elected government in Thailand. He was army chief and supreme commander

Prem Tinsulanonda when he took over from General Kriangsak.

Meanwhile, Thailand sent replacement troops Thursday with orders to retake a Vietnamese-occupied hill about a mile and a quarter (two kilometers) inside Thailand as the two sides continued trading artillery fire, an army spokesman said.

He said air strikes would also be used in an effort to dislodge the Vietnamese.

The disputed hill near the Cambodian border in Surin province, is 185 miles (300 kilometers) northeast of Bangkok. A Thai police post there was overrun on Monday.

Envoy See Soviet Attempt to Block U.S.-India Ties

By William Claiborne
and Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Western diplomatic sources here say they expect Moscow will continue trying to provoke anti-American sentiment in India to keep the nation's new leader, Rajiv Gandhi, from moving toward friendlier relations with Washington.

They say they expect the Soviet Union to continue to insinuate that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had a role in the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Oct. 31.

The sources said this effort is resented by the Reagan administration. The Russians risk "damaging very severely any hope of improving U.S.-Soviet relations" if they continue such a campaign in India, a diplomatic source said.

India's 16 million Sikhs meanwhile, held subdued observances Thursday to mark the 515th anniversary of the birth of the founder of their faith, Guru Nanak. Attacks on Sikhs by Hindu mobs after the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi left more than 1,000 people dead.

Paramilitary security forces and army troops guarded Sikh temples in New Delhi, some of them damaged in the sectarian rioting, as devotees offered prayers and participated in the *langar*, the traditional free meal offered at Sikh holy places.

To avoid provoking Hindus, Sikh priests canceled traditional street processions. Attendance at some temples was sparse, apparently because many Sikhs were afraid to travel. No incidents of violence were reported in New Delhi or elsewhere.

Moscow radio first sought to link the Central Intelligence Agency to the Sikhs who killed Mrs. Gandhi the day after she was shot. Since then, the Soviet news agency Tass and the Communist Party newspaper Pravda have continued to publish suggestions that "external forces," implying the United States, were behind a conspiracy.

A diplomat said he did not expect the Russians would "back off."

"They are uncertain enough about the current situation here, and uncertain about how Rajiv will go, so that they will keep it stirred up," he said.

The Soviet charges do not appear to have had much impact here, and they have been condemned by a number of newspapers.

The sources said they believed, however, that the Russians could continue such a campaign as long as the Indian government inquiry into the assassination is underway, which could take several months.

Both the prime minister and his son often alluded to "foreign forces" that they said were bent on impeding India's development.

Western political analysts are uncertain whether Mr. Gandhi had made the comments merely to accommodate his mother or whether he believed that a conspiracy of external subversion is behind India's religious and civil unrest.

A diplomat said he thought that Mr. Gandhi, at the time the most influential of five Congress (I) party general secretaries, may have been trying to placate hard-liners in the party.

Western diplomats said Mr. Gandhi's succession presents a "window of opportunity" for the United States to improve relations with India, which have been strained over increasing U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan. Pakistan is regarded in Washington as a front line against Soviet expansionism in the region.

Characterizing Mr. Gandhi as more Western-oriented than his mother, a Western diplomat said he expected the prime minister to "bring around a re-thinking of relations with the United States."

However, others believe that Mr. Gandhi will not modify Indian policies that have been influenced by the country's role in the nonaligned movement and its enduring economic and military ties to the Soviet Union.

Some South Asian diplomats believe Mr. Gandhi may prove more open to Soviet influence out of gratitude for Moscow's unwavering economic and military support over the years during which his mother led India.

Complicating the equation is the influence of those policy-makers in Washington who favor increasing military aid to Pakistan, even if it undermines the improved relations between the United States and India.

Some Indian foreign policy advisors have resisted closer ties to the United States until it scales down its military commitment to Pakistan, diplomatic observers said.

The Reagan administration will also have to consider the effects of other irritants to its relations with New Delhi, such as U.S. opposition to Asian Development Bank Loans to India and U.S. willingness to cut back on International Development Agency assistance.

But a hopeful sign, diplomatic observers said, is that a U.S. delegation is to arrive here next week to discuss increased transfer of technology to India, largely sales of computer equipment by U.S. manufacturers. The Indian team will be headed by a high-ranking official in Mr. Gandhi's government.

Afghan Rebels Cope With Arduous Supply Line

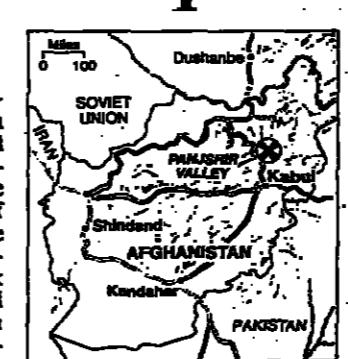
By Anthony Davis
Washington Post Service

PANJSHIR VALLEY, Afghanistan — The Antonov spotters begin a lazy circling of the snow-capped upper reaches of the Panjshir Valley shortly after dawn. Amid the tangle of jagged peaks, the drone of the twin-engined reconnaissance aircraft signals the beginning of another day's lethal hide-and-seek game between Soviet aviation and caravans of horses, mules and men bringing munitions to this embattled valley.

Of special interest to the Antonovs and the Su-25 ground-attack jets that often follow them is the Chamaer Pass. The 16,000-foot-high (4,850-meter-high) pass, wedged between some of the highest peaks of the Hindu Kush, forms the northern gateway to the Panjshir. From the Panjshir, Soviet and Afghan rebels have moved to the provinces of Badakhshan, Takhar and Kunar along the Soviet border and may spend as long as a month reaching their home fronts.

For most of the journey, the terrain presents far more of a challenge than the Soviet Air Force. Between the Pakistani border and the Panjshir, arms convoys cross at least four major mountain passes at an average altitude of about 15,000 feet. Snow-covered for much of the year, the passes become completely blocked from mid-November through April.

Demands on animals and men are extreme. The skeletons and rotting carcasses of horses that litter the mountain trails are evidence of



the toll taken by exhaustion — horses often carry loads of about 180 pounds (80 kilograms) — and treacherous, ice-covered rocks.

Food is scarce. In the sparsely populated valleys of Nuristan, one of Afghanistan's remotest regions where agriculture hardly rises above subsistence level, supplies are difficult to purchase. When they are available, basic commodities can fetch more than double the price normally elsewhere.

Soviet efforts to interdict the supply trail have concentrated mainly on the areas close to the Panjshir itself. As the mujahidin have learned, concentrations of horses can expect to attract almost immediate air strikes. In early September, on the approach to the Chamaer Pass, Soviet jets attacked an encampment of nomads, killing more than 25. The sounds apparently had been mistaken for guerrillas moving toward the Panjshir.

Simple, resistance commanders have taken to using mules and pack animals to reduce the risks substantially. Larger caravans are usually split up.

"We are well spread out over several days," said Ali Akbar, a resistance fighter returning to the valley with a caravan of more than 40 pack animals. "At most, a jet attack may catch 20 horses. But even that is unlikely."

Areas of high risk, in particular the approaches and saddles of passes into the valley, now are usually traversed under cover of darkness, and such incursions as the attack on the nomads appear to be rare.

As Soviet pressure has tightened on other major logistics routes since the beginning of the war, indications are that trails across the

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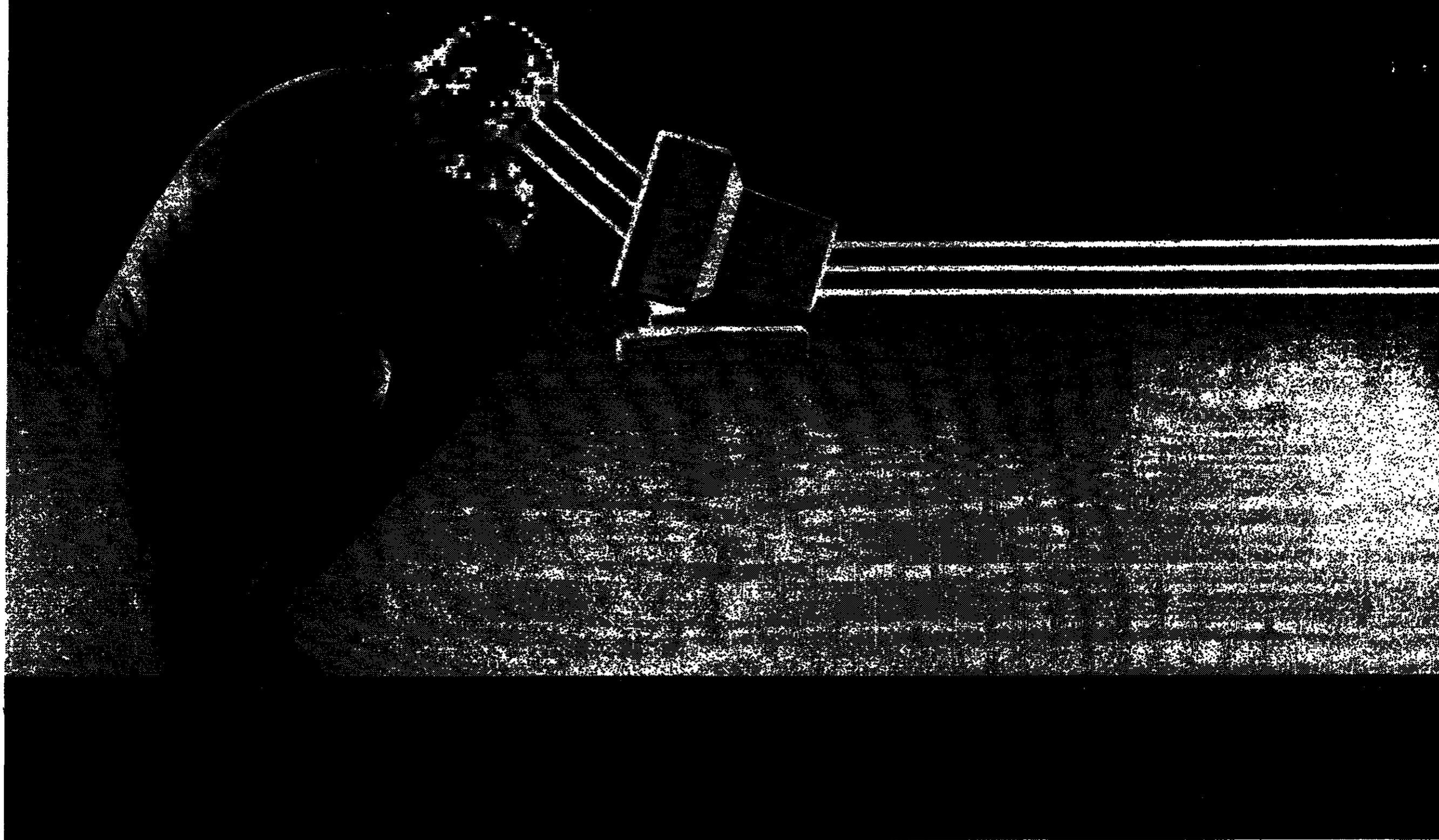
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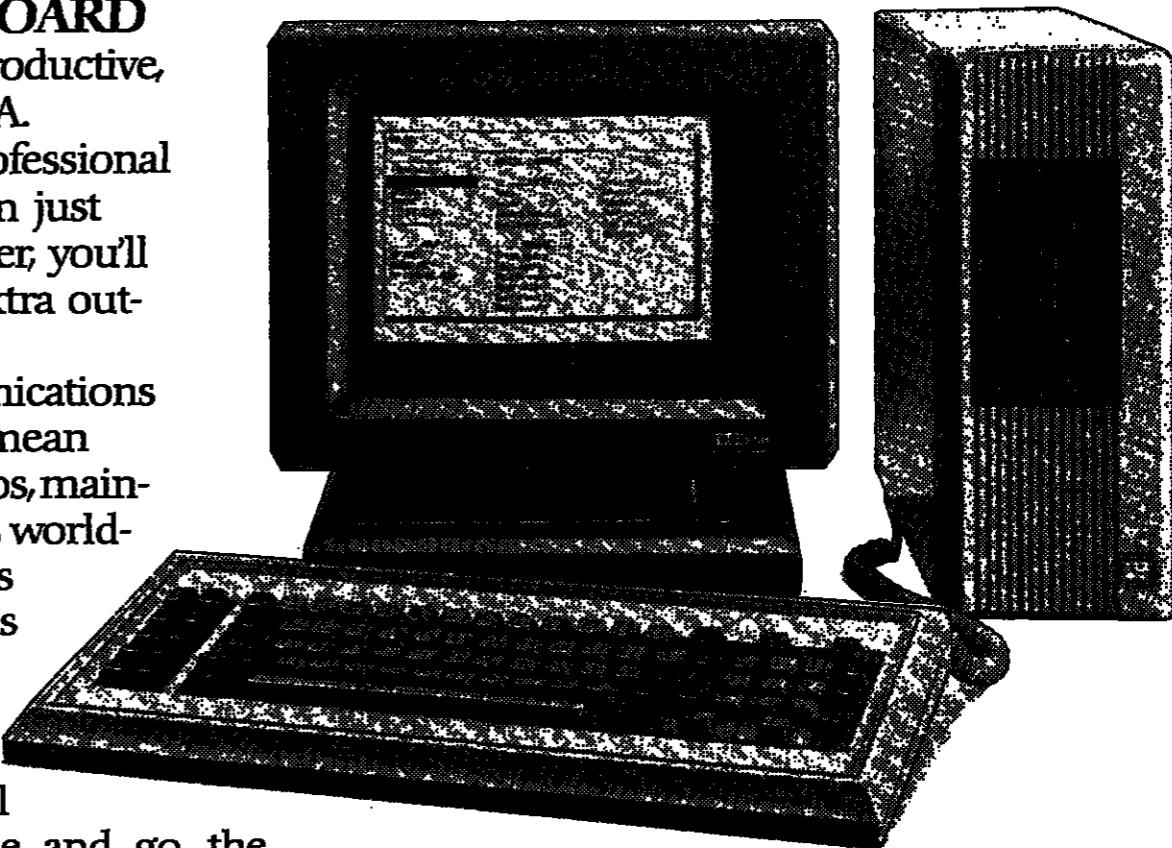
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Challenge Ahead

It was assuredly a splendid victory. Ronald Reagan's conquest of Walter Mondale was the result of the economic well-being, sense of security, and restored national confidence that Mr. Reagan and general circumstance have provided Americans during the past four years.

Tuesday's victory was, however, primarily a personal triumph. There was no equivalent success for the Republicans in the Senate and House races. Its sources were more conventional than many of Mr. Reagan's more conservative supporters would have liked. It was the success of Mr. Reagan's economic policy that most pleased voters, according to what they have told pollsters about their motives for voting as they did. Mr. Mondale's promise to raise taxes to meet the unprecedented federal deficit thus proved a grave political error, however brave and honest it may have been as a policy commitment.

An old-fashioned politics of economic interest still works. On the other hand, polls indicate that the public's conversion to Mr. Reagan's positions on social issues and his foreign policy remains a qualified one. If Mr. Reagan fails to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union in the months to come, and no constructive dialogue is developed on arms control, public uneasiness is bound to increase.

While Mr. Reagan wants negotiations with the Soviet Union, it is not apparent that he is prepared to change his position on arms control for which all must be grateful.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

In Search of the Mandate

Granting the president and his supporters their full measure of honor and joy, there was still something unsatisfying about the election. Why did it seem, even to Republicans, so flat? Expectations, for one thing. After all the Democratic primaries and all the ceaseless pulse-taking with polls, this had to be the most analyzed, scrutinized election ever. Ronald Reagan's win had been predicted precisely for so long that confirmatory reality was almost anti-climactic. David Brinkley, the commentator, reflected the mood with dark wit Tuesday night on television. Commenting on a Senate race, he said, "Oh, we could have projected that three months ago."

There's another reason for the flat feeling: the other results. Nothing much has changed. The voters resoundingly approved the president's performance so far—and then elected a Congress unlikely to let him do much different. He has won exactly what his partisans chanted — Four More Years, of the same. With a vengeance, the voters ratified the status quo.

No change in the White House, 59 to 41. Hardly any change in Congress, with only 14 more Republicans in the House and two more Democrats in the Senate. Even the shuffling of governors netted the Republicans only one more statehouse.

No wonder the news is full of politicians

who claim to have, or have seen that elusive creature called the Mandate. "The big surprise is the size of the victory," says Lyn Nofziger, the president's longtime sidekick. "It's going to have to be a mandate." The president himself says he means to extend the Mandate "into the next decade and the next century."

A Democratic representative, Tony Coelho, meanwhile recalls how many House seats the Republicans lost in 1982 and says, "They needed 26 to look good and they didn't get it. They don't have a mandate." Indeed, Speaker O'Neill says his side's got it: "The voters sent Democrats to Congress as a mandate ... as a safety net for the American public."

This search for Mandate won't end soon. There will be Republicans who claim a 59-to-41 mandate to curtail spending for Medicaid abortions or a 59-to-41 mandate for MX missiles, as though what the voters have just endorsed is a detailed conservative checklist.

But whatever politicians say for public consumption, in their hearts they know what the mandate is, and it's nothing so narrow or detailed. Tuesday's mandate, as in most presidential elections when times are good, is a broad instruction to keep them good. And if times should turn hard at election time, the voters will provide a new mandate soon enough.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Election From Abroad

Mr. Reagan's new willingness to take arms control seriously is very welcome. It is not clear whether he and his advisers sufficiently understand that an arms control agreement may not be available in isolation. If there is linkage between Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and East-West relations, then there will also be linkage in Soviet minds. The president may have to choose between the serious measures of arms control he now seems to want and the continuance of his build-up of defense expenditure. In particular it would be reassuring if he were to reconsider some of the new strategic weapons programs and especially the so-called Star Wars initiative.

— The Financial Times (London).

The danger facing the president is that the mood of vaulting optimism which he has aroused and exploited could prove fragile. ... it may well be that, through no fault of his own, Mr. Reagan's new-found interest in arms control produces nothing very tangible. However, once again, hopes will have been exaggeratedly raised only to be dashed. Perhaps the president's first priority of his second term should be that of bringing his supporters back down to earth.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

We hope that — now that his last campaign is fought — he may, like presidents before him, come to worry about the verdict of history and the avoidance of Armageddon. Mr. Reagan has not brought the stability of peace in his first term. He has rearmed profusely, negotiated with manifest insincerity and argued that

only fear and economic necessity will eventually bring the Russians to the negotiating table. A Soviet Union that has already waited for four years may yet decide to wait another four. Mr. Reagan does not have that luxury. ... The question for the second Mr. Reagan is the question the first Mr. Reagan never answered. Does he really want to re-establish a relationship and the beginnings of a new détente?

— The Guardian (London).

Mr. Reagan will have to realign himself internationally. On the most important question, arms control, he deems his country now strong enough to open and reopen a dialogue with the other superpower. But on the one hand it is difficult to see the Soviet Union rush in to applaud the victor.

— Le Soir (Brussels).

In the next four years, the dangerous drive toward American military superiority over the Soviet Union may well take the world to the brink of a holocaust. ... For the nonaligned nations the prospect is bad weather.

— The Hindustan Times (New Delhi).

The important point about President Reagan's victory is that he will now operate for some time with the massive authority of such a successful election behind him. That will reinforce his position when dealing with the other functional elements within the American system. It will revive the spirit of the Alliance with governments of the right in London and Bonn and a robustly committed viewpoint in Paris. It will command the respect of adversaries or potential adversaries elsewhere in the world.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR NOV. 9 PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Taft Advocates Railway Control

WASHINGTON — One of the most important bills which President Taft will advocate will undoubtedly be resisted bitterly by the financial element. It is a measure which aims at giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to approve the issue of stock and bonds by railways. Another equally important recommendation will be to prohibit any railway from owning stock in another railway, a practice which has led to many abuses. The President has made it clear that he has no hostility to the corporations and that legitimate enterprise has nothing to fear from him. However, as the corporations are granted certain privileges, he is of the opinion that they must recognize their responsibilities and keep themselves strictly within the law.

1934: French Cabinet Reshuffled

PARIS — With the same flair of dramatics that attended its inauguration nine months ago as the savior of the nation, the Doumergue Cabinet of National Union came to the end of its road about noon yesterday, and the idolized former President of the Republic turned in his resignation to President Lebrun and sadly turned his back on the growing tension in the capital to return to the retirement from which he had been called to bring order out of chaos.

Thirteen of the 20 ministers listed in the new Cabinet were in the Doumergue Cabinet, and most of them held the same portfolios. Among the notable departures, however, were André Tardieu, Minister of State, and Marshal Pétain, Minister of War, the latter declaring he preferred to follow Mr. Doumergue.

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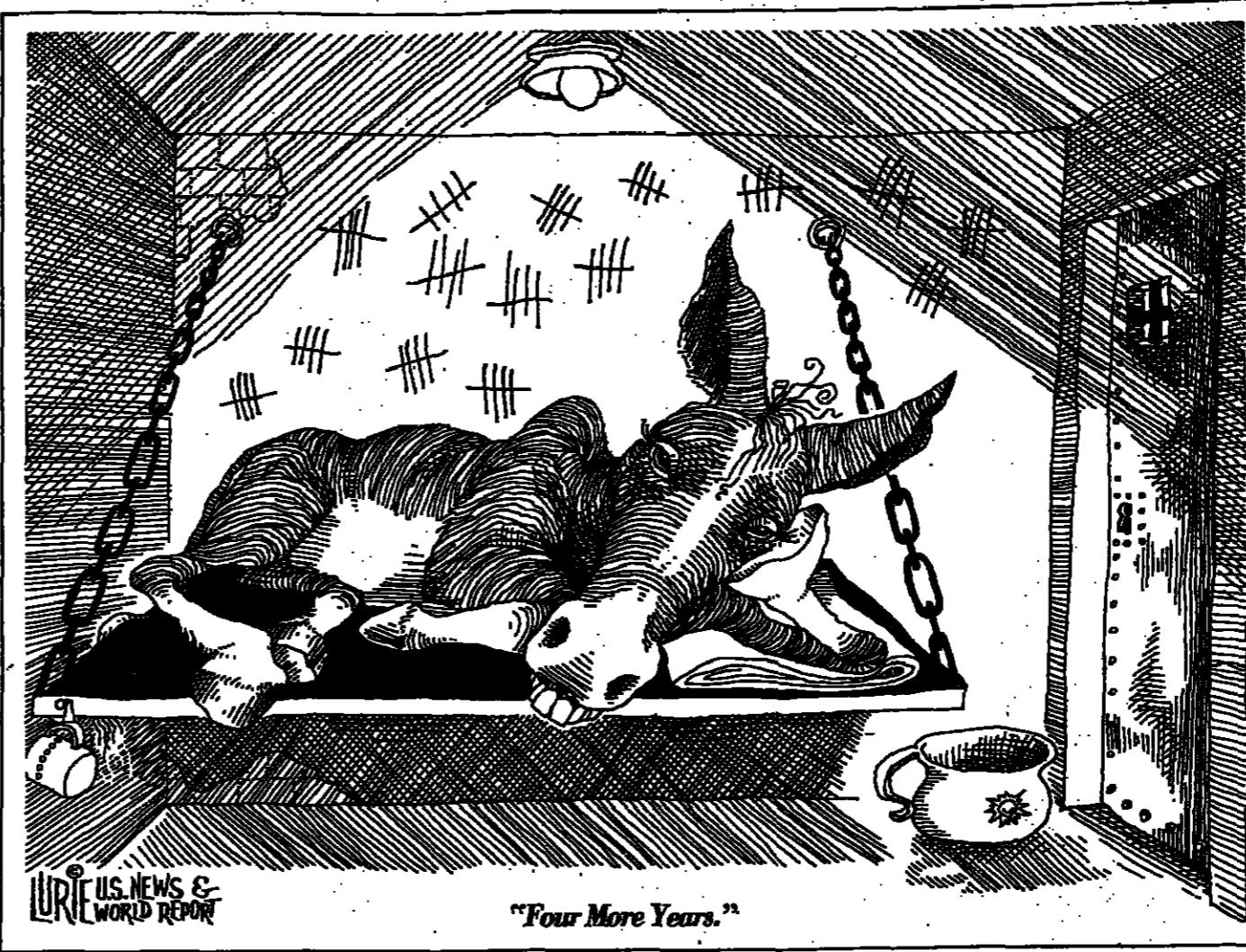
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A Resounding Lesson for the Democrats

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In his 1980

concession statement, Vice President Walter Mondale said: "The people have peacefully wielded their staggering power." No one has been as blasted as Mr. Mondale by that power. Adlai Stevenson lost twice by a cumulative electoral vote total of 899 to 162. In Mr. Mondale's last two by a national ticket he has lost 10 to 62.

Often after elections the sluices of criticism open as leaders in the losing candidate's party say, with an air of slighted genius, "If only he had listened to me." Not this time.

Mr. Mondale might have made it slightly closer with a more plausible (and a Southern) running mate, and a serious idea, such as radical tax simplification. Instead, the campaign that began with the appearance of him being bullied by women's groups ended with him promising to appoint a Hispanic to his Cabinet. Ye gods.

The traditional edifice of Democratic politics has been raised to the ground, the rubble plowed and salt sown. There should be no nonsense about the 1984 outcome being caused by tactical miscalculations. The Democratic Party is a refractory mule, but surely this third landslide in four elections will get its attention.

On election eve, Mr. Mondale told

a crowd that Republicans never use the word "decent." Democrats would do well to quit using it. Mr. Mondale frequently said, "I would rather lose an election about decency than win one about self-interest." Such rhetoric, implying that Republicans are not just wrong but indecent, is the extreme moralizing of a party out of the habit of thinking and even arguing, and in the habit of asserting a moral monopoly.

The 1982 recession was bad for Democrats because it allowed them to think that they did not need to think — that they could coast, counting on the hammer blows of economic hardship to reassemble the old coalition. But by now it is bizarre, if common, for otherwise rational people to ask, "Are we on the verge of a 'realignment' in favor of the Republican Party?" Suppose Noah, in the 34th day of the 40 days of rain, had asked his wife, "Do you think we may get some rain?" Ye gods. At the presidential level, realignment is a fact.

Democrats have won four of the last five presidential elections. In the last four they have won 62.4 percent of the electoral votes, approaching Franklin D. Roosevelt's four-election achievement of 88.3 percent. And the

compounded of weak Democratic nominees and the unreasonably charming Reagan personality. But in four elections the Democratic Party has tried to sell the country Mr. McGovern, Mr. Carter twice and Mr. Mondale. Four such "aberrations" consecutively are not aberrations.

They constitute a simple propensity. It is the Democratic Party's propensity to disregard the public's thoughts — not thoughts about Mr. Reagan's smile, but about the issues.

Mr. Reagan has a right to feel he is sitting on a pink cloud over an ocean of joy with a rainbow draped around his shoulders. But Mr. Reagan will rightly insist that Democrats are defining themselves when they say this was a rout produced by his smile. In 1976 the Democrat perceived as the most conservative in the nomination contest, Jimmy Carter, was nominated and narrowly defeated a conservative Republican, Gerald Ford. Then came two conservative landslides.

Tuesday's election buried the most ideologically uniform and liberal ticket in American history. The ticket was a quixotic offering to an electorate even more conservative than it has been at any point since 1952.

Many Democrats will say that the Republican run of successes is a fluke

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Many Democrats will say that the Republican run of successes is a fluke

— that both Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan spoke clearly, but Mr. Reagan convinced.

Washington Post Writers Group.

What the Republicans Still Have Not Won

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — If all politics

goes local, as the saying goes, we would be congratulating the Democrats. They came out of the 1984 election securely in control of most city and county governments, state legislatures, two-thirds of the governorships, the national House of Representatives (for the 33rd and 34th consecutive years), and even managed to win as many as one-third of the voters thought of themselves as Republicans — and often much less.

How does one explain this non-movement? It is not a classic political realignment, for there is — even after the two Reagan landslides — very little to suggest and much to refute the notion that millions have accepted his invitation to join him in shifting their identification and voting inclination from the Democratic column to the Republican.

The young voters, who gave Mr. Reagan his highest majorities and are the repository of Republican hopes for a future realignment, describe themselves most often as anti-party people, deliberately splitting their tickets in an expression of personal autonomy and a rebuke to organized power brokers. These people could become the basis of conservative political analysts.

There is a mystery to be unraveled here and a point to be made about its future prospects.

There is no precedent in American history for a party so skimpy in its grass-roots strength exercising so near a monopoly on the highest office in the land as the Republicans have done. It is a recent phenomenon. There have been 10 presidential elections since Franklin D. Roosevelt ended his unique four-term tenure in the White House. In the first five, between 1948 and 1964, the Democrats won three times and, by my calculations, received about 2 million more votes than the Republicans. Of

the five elections between 1968 and last Tuesday, by contrast, Republicans won four and amassed a cumulative edge of about 44 million votes.

They achieved that historic breakthrough even though there have only rarely been times in that 16-year period when as many as one-third of the voters thought of themselves as Republicans — and often much less.

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VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51): RECITALS — Nov. 12: George Haenchen violin, Christoph Theiler piano (Debussy, Mozart). Nov. 13: Akiko Kitagawa piano (Beethoven). Nov. 15: Markus Prause piano (Bach). Nov. 16: Eva Ott piano (Bach, Chopin). •International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72): THEATER — Nov. 13-17: "Our Town" (Wilder). •Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11): CONCERT — Nov. 16: Vienna Symphoniker, Christoph Von Dohnanyi conductor (Beethoven, Brahms). RECITALS — Nov. 12: Michael Schmid violin, Hans Petermandl piano (Brahms, Schumann). Nov. 13: Andreas Schiff piano (Bach). •Staatsoper (tel: 53240): OPERA — Nov. 11 and 15: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart). Nov. 12: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Nov. 16: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). •Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32): MUSICAL — Through November: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

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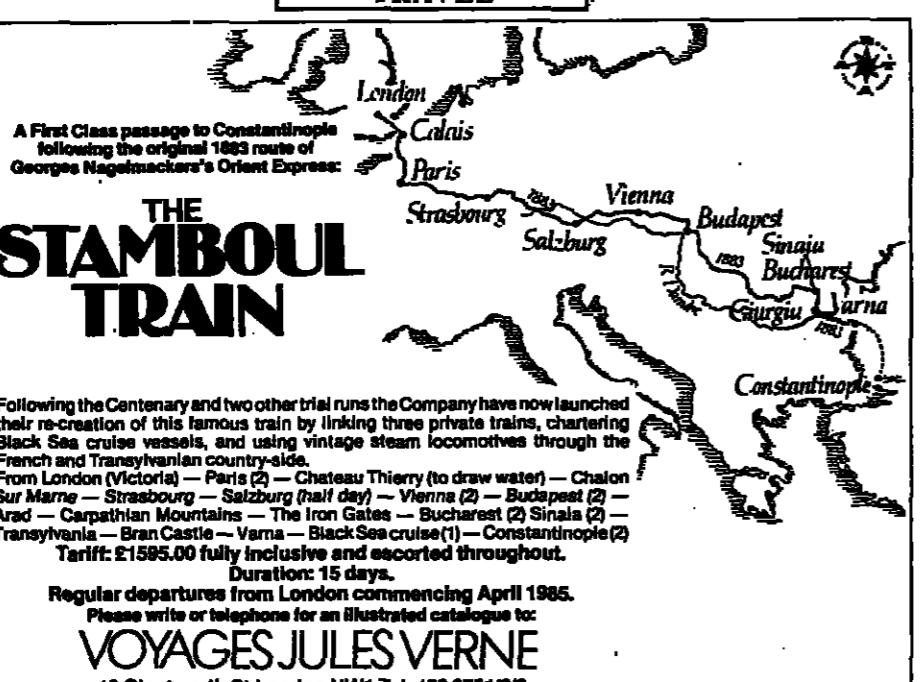
COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj (tel: 13.16.26): EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 2: "American Indian Art." To Dec. 16: "Sceneries by Theodor Boelse." •Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 25.06.47): CONCERT — Nov. 11: Radio Light Orchestra, Martin Turnovsky conductor (Dvorak, Ravel). •Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26): EXHIBITION — Nov. 10-Feb. 3: "Around Holberg." •Thorvaldsen Museum (tel: 12.15.32): EXHIBITION — To Dec. 12: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95): Barbican Art Gallery — To Nov. 13: "Impressionism to the Present Day." Nov. 15-January: "James Tissot." Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — Nov. 15: André Béard conductor (Rossini, Tchaikovsky). Nov. 16: Raymond Leppard conductor (Respighi, Bach).

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"Economic Scene."

Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Nov. 10: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Digiton). Nov. 12 and 13: "Henry VIII" (Shakespeare). Nov. 14-17: "Mother Courage" (Brecht). Nov. 15: "Japanese Museum" (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITIONS — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection," "Prints in Germany 1880-1933." To Mar. 10: "The Golden Age of African Art" (tel: 966.10.66). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 26: "Henri Matise Sculpture and Drawings" (Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52)). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch." To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture." To Dec. 23: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection." OPERA — Nov. 10 and 12: Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky). Nov. 11: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart). •State Gallery (tel: 821.13.13): EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969)." To Jan. 6: "George Stubbs (1724-1806)." OPERA — To Jan. 27: "La Perichole" (Offenbach). RECITALS — Nov. 11: Maria Joao Pires piano (Bach, Beethoven). Nov. 12: Abbey Simon piano (Chopin, Mendelssohn). •Théâtre des Déchargeurs (tel: 200.00.02): RECITAL — Nov. 13: Geoffroy Oryeme smta/flute (traditional African music). •Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80): CONCERT — Nov. 11: Quatuor Münch (Beethoven, Mendelssohn). •Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83): CONCERT — Nov. 12: Ensemble Orchestra de Paris, Jean-Pierre Walléz conductor, Eddy Moser soprano (Mozart). OPERETTA — Nov. 14: "La Fille de Mademoiselle Angot" (Lecocq). •Theater (tel: 299.16.16): •Arturio (tel: 299.16.16). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Umberto Mastroianni. Sculptures 1956-1984." •Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33): EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 30: "De Mains à nos jours." To Jan. 28: "Kandinsky." Through December: "Miro, les 3 Bleus." BALLET — Nov. 10 and 12: "Les In-

termittents du Coeur" (Petit, Debussy, Wagner).

OPERA — Nov. 11 and 14: "Aida" (Verdi). Nov. 13: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).

•Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10): EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 7: "Douanier Rousseau."

To Jan. 28: "Watteau (1684-1721)." •Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26): EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "XVII Century French Drawings."

•Opéra (tel: 742.57.50):

OPERA — Nov. 12 and 16: "The Knight of the Rose" (Strauss). "The Escape from the Serpent" (Gozzi).

•Musée d'Orsay (tel: 562.50.50):

RECITALS — Nov. 13: Gabriel Tacchino piano (Beethoven, Balakirev).

Nov. 15: Otar Caceres guitar (Sam, Bach).

•Salles Pleyel (tel: 563.07.40):

CONCERT — Nov. 16: Orchestre de Paris, Bernard Haitink conductor (Debussy, Bizet).

RECITAL — Nov. 13: Katia and Marielle Labèque piano (Ravel, Gershwin).

•American Church (tel: 705.07.99):

RECITAL — Nov. 11: Lynn Jarmon mezzo-soprano, Laurans Michelmore piano (American Songs).

•Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.47.77):

OPERA — To Jan. 27: "La Perichole" (Offenbach).

RECITALS — Nov. 11: Maria Joao Pires piano (Bach, Beethoven).

Nov. 12: Abbey Simon piano (Chopin, Mendelssohn).

•Théâtre des Déchargeurs (tel: 200.00.02):

RECITAL — Nov. 13: Geoffroy Oryeme smta/flute (traditional African music).

•Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80):

CONCERT — Nov. 11: Quatuor Münch (Beethoven, Mendelssohn).

•Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83):

CONCERT — Nov. 12: Ensemble Orchestra de Paris, Jean-Pierre Walléz conductor, Eddy Moser soprano (Mozart).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 14: "Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59):

OPERA — Nov. 14: "Watergate 7 + One."

•Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10):

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•Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10):

TRAVEL

Opening Portugal's Solares

by Marvine Howe

PONTE DE LIMA, Portugal — The ivory and spices of India, the gold and precious stones of Brazil brought back by the Portuguese navigators several hundred years ago are gone, but the manor houses called *solares* still stand as a proud reminder of the portuguese epoch of the discoveries.

Although *solares* can be found all over Portugal, the largest concentration is in the northeastern corner called the Costa Verde or Green Coast, between the ancient ports of Viana do Castelo and Ponte de Lima. Here was the original seat of Portugal's power, the site of the shipbuilding industry, where the sturdy caravels that took Prince Henry and others out to discover new worlds were built.

The Portuguese aristocracy, like the British and the French, has come to the conclusion that the best way to preserve its ancestral homes is to open them to the public. Many of the *solares* have been recently restored and opened to visitors, not as museums but as guest houses.

The owners or members of their family generally live in the *solares* and more often than not welcome visitors to share not only their homes but also their traditional way of life. This can mean anything from elegant meals in the family dining room to cozy evenings of conversation beside the monumental kitchen stove or taking part in the *vindima* (grape harvest) or whatever seasonal activities are going on.

The *solares* program got under way two years ago; already there are about 600 rooms in 250 homes, extending from the Costa Verde to the plains of the Alentejo. (The Algarve is not included in the program because there are already plenty of hotels, villas and apartments for tourists in that region.)

For all their style and comfort, the *solares* are quite a bargain, especially for American travelers with dollars to spend. A double room and private bath, including breakfast, runs less than the equivalent of \$20 a night and a single with breakfast, less than \$13. Some of the *solares* offer apartments in remodeled stables, wine cellars or servants' quarters that include bedroom, bath, living room

and kitchenette at the equivalent of \$22.50 for two people or \$29 for four.

Visitors interested in a general tour of the *solares*, or who want to make reservations, should contact the Department of Tourism in Private Homes (Portuguese Ministry of Tourism, Rue Alexandre Herculano 51, 3-D; tel: 62-17-12).

Visitors who would rather concentrate on the Costa Verde should put themselves into the hands of either the tourism office in Ponte de Lima (Ponte de Lima 4490; tel: 942-335) or the regional tourism office in Viana do Castelo (Comissão Regional de Turismo do Alto Minho, Palácio dos Tavares, Rue Candido dos Reis; tel: 22-620). Members of the staffs of these offices can provide basic information about the *solares*, suggest an itinerary and make reservations. (It is advised to request reservations well in advance since most *solares* have only two or three guest rooms available.)

To get to the Costa Verde most visitors fly to Porto and then rent a car; distances in northern Portugal are short and driving in the countryside delightful. Local buses can also be used in the region and some hosts may even send a car for their guests.

It is most pleasant to be able to spend two or three nights in one *solar*, and then go to another; if time is limited, however, one can arrange to sleep in one *solar* and visit another for lunch or tea.

There are some notable urban *solares*, including what has become the handsome tourism office in Viana do Castelo; it used to belong to the Tavares family and is well worth a visit. Most *solares*, however, are country estate houses built of thick, whitewashed granite, with square towers, outside stone stairways and orange tile roofs and a long facade often expanded over the centuries as the family grew. They are similar in their spaciousness, simplicity of line and relaxed style of life, but beyond that each one offers a different experience.

If your point of departure is Viana do Castelo, a night or more might be spent at the Poco d'Anha, a wine-producing estate three miles south of Viana. (Poco is the word used when a king has lived in a place that is not a royal palace.) The owner of Poco d'Anha, Antonio Julio de Alpoim, recounts how the Portuguese pretender Dom Antonio Prior de Crato hid on the farm at the end of the 16th century, when Portugal was under Spanish occupation.

Alpoim, who is an engineer, delights in showing visitors his modern winery with its electric press that replaced the old-fashioned foot-stamping method. Each year he produces 25,000 liters of *vinho verde*, the sparkling wine of the region, under the label of Poco d'Anha, since the 1974 revolution much of it has been exported to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Apartments have been set aside for tourists in the newly renovated annexes that used to house the cattle, tools and *lojaria* (the wine cellar that is on the ground floor of buildings in that part of the country). Guests are welcome to visit the main house, which is like a museum, and take part in the activities of the 125-acre (50-hectare) walled farm;

they may hunt rabbits, play tennis, go on picnics or simply lie about in a hammock under the olive trees.

Just on the outskirts of Viana stands the stately Casa do Ameal, with its formal gardens, fountain and grape and corn farm. The 80-year-old owner, Maria Isabel da Costa Pereira Vilhena Coutinho de Faria Aragao, has kept many Portuguese traditions including her endearing name, which notes paternal and maternal lines. She or one of her six children who live in the house, readily tell visitors about its history. The family has owned the Casa do Ameal since it was purchased on Feb. 20, 1669, by Antonio de Lima e Abreu but there are historical references to the house dating from 1579.

The main house, which is furnished largely with Portuguese antiques, has three bedrooms and four studio apartments available to paying guests. There's also a private craft shop on the property, where some of the women of the region display and sell such work as embroidered cotton cloth, lace hand towels, and linen-covered pillows.

The Casa do Cortegaca is a few miles from Viana on the bank of the Lima River. It is a typical noble farm, with servants' quarters, stable, wine cellar, a chapel and a mill where flour is ground for the landlord and the workers. Fifteen families work on the 25-acre property that produces corn and grapes. In the old days the family used to make its own wine; this year they are sending the grapes to the local cooperative.

The great stone tower is said to date from "at least" the 15th century, with wings built in the 17th and 19th centuries. Over the last three years there have been new works on the *solar*; several bathrooms have been added and last Easter three bedrooms with private bathrooms were opened to visitors.

Cortegaca belongs to Pedro Magalhaes Lancos de Abreu Coutinho, monarchist and member of the Order of Malta, sociologist, paleographer and professor. He and his wife Maria Filomena Camara Manoel Reynolds were, like so many of the northern Portuguese nobility, distant relatives when they married. She likes to point out that one of their ancestors is Catarina, the daughter of Joao Alves Fagundes, the navigator who the Portuguese discovered Newfoundland. Ever since, Portuguese fishermen have gone there for codfish, their national food.

The most unusual *solar* is really an old stone mill, Azenha de Estorao, next to a Roman bridge over a tributary of the Lima River. The joy of the mill, which has been converted into a single apartment with one bedroom and bath, a living room and kitchenette, is that the only sound one hears is that of the splash of water. The owner, an architect, lives only a few yards away in the village of Estorao.

One reason so many people have opened their *solares* in the Ponte de Lima area is that the mayor, Joao Gomes de Abreu e Lima, receives tourists in his own home. The mayor's *solar*, called Casa do Outeiro, was built in 1580, with additions made in the 18th century, and has always belonged to the Abreu Lima family.

DOONESBURY



there are usually family gatherings either in the garden or by the fireplace, and advice is given on what to do and see in the region.

Dr. Luis Graca, a businessman, and his wife, Maria Madalena, live in Oporto but own a 17th-century *solar* called Casa de Abades that lies in a valley a few miles from Ponte de Lima. For tourists they have fixed up one bedroom in the main house and an apartment in the annex that was used as a weaving room and distillery.

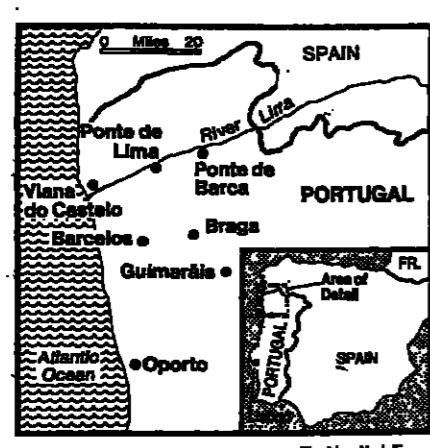
Often, too, Dr. and Mrs. Graca are asked by the Tourism Ministry to put on tea or lunch for groups staying in other *solares*. Mrs. Graca recalled the time she was asked to serve tea for the wives of delegates attending a congress in the region. At the last minute she was informed that the delegates

wanted to come to lunch as well and so there would be 65 guests instead of 20.

"It all turned out fine because Luis went to the nearby *aldeia* and got cornbread, sausage and wine for the delegates, and there was port wine, tea, almonds and cream cakes and toast for the ladies," she said.

Another hillside *solar* with a spectacular view of the Lima River Valley is the 17th-century Poco de Calheiros with two towers, that has been undergoing restoration for five years. The Calheiros family, who are camping out in one wing of the *solar*, say they will be ready to open the house and chapel next year; there will be 10 rooms as well as a swimming pool, tennis courts and horseback riding for the *solar*'s guests.

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Quail Time in Alexandria Is a Break for the Pigeons

by Judith Miller

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — The two million Cairenes who invade this city each summer have gone back to the capital. The graceful Corniche, the seafront road lined by Mediterranean-style hotels and restaurants, is navigable once more. The beach umbrellas that recently obscured almost every other grain of sand have vanished.

Best of all, quail season in Alexandria is in full swing. From the end of September until the first weeks of November, thousands of quail fly over Alexandria from central Europe en route to their winter habitat in the Sudan. The journey across the Mediterranean is long and tiring, so the birds fly in low over the water and land on Alexandria's shores in droves.

Handmade cotton nets laid by Bedouin trappers await them. The trapping infuriates hunters, for whom quail are favored prey. Thousands of quail are caught in nets or shot each day and shipped to homes and restaurants throughout Egypt.

The gastronomical center of the quail season is Uncle Elias's, an outdoor restaurant in the Piazza Syrian, one of the oldest quarters in the Attarine, Alexandria's spice and antiques market. By day, the piazza specializes in the sale of secondhand clothes. At night, for as many years as anyone can remember or is willing to admit, tables and chairs are unloaded from the roofs of the shops and dilapidated buildings that surround the cozy square and Uncle Elias's appears.

A simple cotton tablecloth and a plastic flower adorn each of the 15 tables. The restaurant's only decorations are bird cages containing live quail, with a small red light bulb atop each cage. Next to the entrance of the square, an old man sells strands of freshly picked sweet-scented jasmine for women to wear as necklaces for the evening.

Uncle Elias's opens for business at 9 P.M. But none of the chic Alexandrians, or those who drive three hours from Cairo to eat there, would be seen in the restaurant before 10 P.M. By 10:30 the piazza is hopping. Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala came last season. Mohammed Abdullah, chairman of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, is a regular. The restaurant is also a favored haunt of Egyptian film stars.

THIS year, Uncle Elias's has drawn a large crowd from the Alexandria diplomatic community. Frances D. Cook, the energetic American consul general, dines there frequently. Recently, Italy's dashing consul general, Giancarlo Izzo, and his Australian-born wife, Virginia, were seen there dining with a leading Alexandrian painter.

"There is no one who doesn't know the place," said Mona Anis, a member of one of the city's prominent families. For visitors, however, discovering Uncle Elias's can be a problem. The restaurant appears in no restaurant guide, and to its clientele it is known by various names: Uncle Elias's, which is



Consul General Cook and the staff at Uncle Elias's.

what its owner calls it, King of Quail, or just the Quail Restaurant.

Dinner at Uncle Elias's is not a restful experience. Young boys carrying sticks run among tables chasing away the battalions of cats who descend upon the square, lured by the irresistible aroma of fresh grilled baby quail.

SAMRA Shahata Khalil, who bought the restaurant about five years ago from Uncle Elias, who was Lebanese, began his career in the restaurant business as a cat boy.

"We only serve quail in pairs," Samra said. "That way, the birds do not get cold." Of course, patrons frequently reorder several times in the evening, bringing the number of quail served each night to about 600.

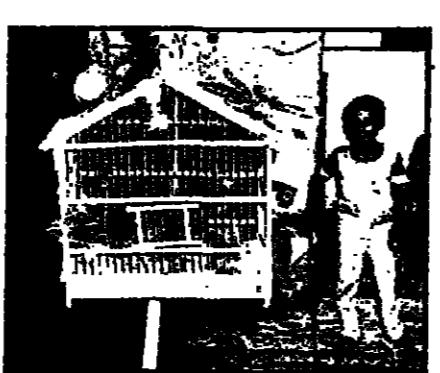
A pair of quail cost two Egyptian pounds, or about \$2.40. That is expensive, by Egyptian standards.

Samra said, is in the cooking and the seasoning. The quail, which are rich and require no oil, are grilled quickly over a very hot flame. Only a hand fan of turkey feathers waved vigorously by the grill master keeps the tender birds from burning.

Samra was reluctant to reveal the spices used to season his birds. But after some prodding, he permitted a quick tour of the preparation area of the square, where an assistant griller was spooning out seasonings from an old coffee can. The spices, he said, included cumin, cinnamon, oregano, allspice, nutmeg, salt and pepper.

The quail are considered such a delicacy that they are served alone. They are preceded, however, by an array of Egyptian salads: thinly sliced cucumbers with lemon wedges; *tahina*, the sesame-based dip for bread; *balghoush*, a grilled eggplant and garlic mixture popular throughout the Middle East; and tomatoes. The choice of beverages is limited because the restaurant operates in a public square in a country where Moslem citizens are not supposed to drink alcohol. Only soft drinks or Stella, Egyptian beer, are available. Some customers bring their own wine.

When the quail season ends, Uncle Elias's will revert to selling grilled pigeon, a specialty of Egypt's delta, much to Samra's regret. Pigeons are popular, he said, "but there is nothing quite like quail."



A quail cage.

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GOOD TIMES WERE

MEANT FOR KENT

The Good Taste from America.

KENT

SELECTED FLAVORS

NYSE Most Actives							
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.			
Tennco	22037	37.96	37.96	+ 1.6			
United	1273	12.73	12.73	+ 1.2			
Newsweek	1523	25.26	25.26	- 1.2			
CDTec	1257	25.26	25.26	+ 1.2			
Houston	1993	22.16	22.16	+ 1.2			
United	11921	14.56	14.56	- 1.5			
GISU	10703	13.96	13.96	+ 1.2			
AT&T	10655	75.75	75.75	- 1.2			
IBM	10655	75.75	75.75	- 1.2			
General	10808	31.96	31.96	+ 1.2			
Chrysler	10808	31.96	31.96	+ 1.2			
Citgo/ln	1982	21	21	+ 1.2			

Dow Jones Averages							
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.			
Index	1228.03	1222.52	1222.52	- 4.53			
Trans.	323.62	323.62	323.62	- 2.15			
Utilities	142.57	142.57	142.57	- 0.21			
Finance	454.54	454.54	454.54	- 1.59			

NYSE Index							
High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Composite	175.26	175.26	175.26	+ 0.00			
Industrials	182.97	182.76	182.76	- 0.21			
Trans.	142.57	142.57	142.57	- 0.21			
Utilities	142.57	142.57	142.57	- 0.21			
Finance	173.32	173.32	173.32	- 0.44			

Thursday's NYSE Closing							
High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Index	1228.03	1222.52	1222.52	- 4.53			
Trans.	323.62	323.62	323.62	- 2.15			
Utilities	142.57	142.57	142.57	- 0.21			
Finance	173.32	173.32	173.32	- 0.44			

AMEX Divers							
High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Advanced	228	228	228	+ 0.00			
Declined	212	212	212	- 0.00			
Unchanged	272	272	272	- 0.00			
Total Issues	228	228	228	- 0.00			
New Highs	12	12	12	- 0.00			
New Lows	12	12	12	- 0.00			
Volume up	2,222,496	2,222,496	2,222,496	- 0.00			
Volume down	2,271,700	2,271,700	2,271,700	- 0.00			

NASDAQ Index							
High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Composite	249.51	249.51	249.51	+ 0.00			
Industrial	249.51	249.51	249.51	+ 0.00			
Trans.	249.51	249.51	249.51	+ 0.00			
Utilities	249.51	249.51	249.51	+ 0.00			
Finance	249.51	249.51	249.51	+ 0.00			
Banks	249.51	249.51	249.51	+ 0.00			
Trans.	249.51	249.51	249.51	+ 0.00			

AMEX Most Actives							
High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Prinnt	325	325	325	+ 0.00			
Domestic	325	325	325	+ 0.00			
Trans.	325	325	325	+ 0.00			
Utilities	325	325	325	+ 0.00			
Finance	325	325	325	+ 0.00			
Banks	325	325	325	+ 0.00			
Trans.	325	325	325	+ 0.00			

NYSE Diaries

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.							
Chg.	Prev.						
Advanced	271	271	271	+ 1.0			
Declined	265	265	265	- 1.0			
Unchanged	265	265	265	+ 0.0			
Total Issues	265	265	265	+ 0.0			
New Highs	7	7	7	+ 0.0			
New Lows	7	7	7	- 0.0			
Volume up	2,478,600	2,478,600	2,478,600	+ 0.00			
Volume down	2,478,600	2,478,600	2,478,600	- 0.00			

Standard & Poor's Index							
High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Industrials	180.18	180.18	180.18	+ 0.00			
Utilities	142.08	142.08	142.08	+ 0.00			
Finance	182.22	182.22	182.22	+ 0.00			

Dow Jones Bond Averages

AMEX Stock Index							
High	Low	Close	Chg.				
121.30	121.30	121.30	+ 0.00				
121.30	121.30	121.30	+ 0.00				
121.30	121.30	121.30	+ 0.00				

NYSE Prices Lose 4.53 Points

Reuters

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Thursday in the second straight session as profit taking in issues usually favored by institutions continued despite lower interest rates.

AMEX Most Active Stocks

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

'Chronohygienists' Tackle Pitfalls of Night Shift Work

By JOHN HOLUSHA
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Expensive machinery is much more efficiently employed when it is operated for more than eight hours a day, which is why many factories run double shifts or more. Some facilities, such as nuclear power plants, oil refineries and glass plants, are kept running around the clock for months.

Unfortunately for the human workers involved, the demands of these machines often conflict with the "internal clock" we have inherited from our primitive ancestors, who generally were active during the day and rested at night.

Although these internal pacemakers can be reset — at least in some individuals — there are a variety of physical and psychological problems caused by unusual and rotating work shifts. These include chronic fatigue, mood changes and irritability, poor job performance and inattention to safety, digestive disturbances and chemical dependencies.

Because shift work is increasing, more attention is being paid to a subject known as "chronohygiene," the study of the effects of work schedules on health, safety and performance in occupations where nonstandard shifts are required. As many as 25 percent of U.S. workers have shifts other than the standard one of 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., industrial health specialists estimate, and 75 percent of workers will have unusual schedules at some point in their lives.

ACCORDING to Dennis J. Pauntenbach, an official of Syntex Corp. and a member of a committee established by the American Industrial Hygiene Association to study the health effects of shift work: "The best shifts are the ones that conflict with a person's social life as little as possible." For example, he said, in industries where 12-hour shifts are standard, it would be preferable to start them at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. rather than midnight and noon.

The reason is that workers starting at 6 A.M. or 6 P.M. would have some time to be with their children, either before or after school, and perhaps have a meal with the entire family. A person starting at noon, however, would probably not be awake until after school begins and one starting at midnight would probably be asleep when the children come home. "A 3-to-3 shift makes even less sense for the same reasons," Mr. Pauntenbach added.

Twelve-hour shifts are increasing in popularity, though, because they are usually rotated, meaning that workers draw both day and night assignments. This kind of arrangement means that younger workers do not have to wait for years until they accumulate enough seniority to get on day shifts. And since these shifts are commonly three days on and three or four days off, they provide more spare time for workers because commuting time is reduced.

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Added Dr. Reimberg, who has done extensive studies of shift work at oil refineries in Europe, rapid shift rotations are better

(Continued on Page 17)

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Nov. 8, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

From	To	D.M.	F.P.	I.L.	Gdr.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	5.372	4.21	112.775	26.745	1.107	5.574	127.157
Brussels (5)	50.55	75.85	20.22	6.583	2.295	17.938	24.597
Frankfurt	2.94	3.73	—	32.85	1.602	8.828	4.802
London (5)	1.2645	3.7308	11.446	2.22348	4.2054	7.5385	3.867
Milan	1.03440	2.2920	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
New York (5)	9.0185	11.455	367.70	—	4.921 x	27.224	15.105
Paris	24.040	30.84	81.74	24.49	13.16	72.38	46.50
Tokyo	2.4175	3.6994	82.20	26.78	6.1317	72.855	4.8611
Zurich	1.0283	0.5985	2.22	4.8451	1.29177	2.514	45.058
1 ECU	1.01010	0.74545	2.22	4.8451	1.29177	2.514	45.058
1 SDR	2.06725	1.63249	3.547	6.07161	1.61114	3.547	6.07161

Dollar Values

From	To	Per	From	To	Per	From	To	Per
U.S.	Currency	Per	U.S.	Currency	Per	U.S.	Currency	Per
U.S.\$	Australian \$	1.579	U.S.\$	British £	0.671	U.S.\$	Swiss franc	2.1475
U.S.\$	Austrian schilling	20.484	U.S.\$	Canadian \$	1.045	U.S.\$	Singapore \$	0.4657
U.S.\$	Belgian franc	0.1404	U.S.\$	Danish krone	0.2371	U.S.\$	South African rand	1.0120
U.S.\$	Canadian \$	1.3145	U.S.\$	Dutch guilder	2.2445	U.S.\$	Swiss franc	1.6500
U.S.\$	Danish krone	0.1444	U.S.\$	Egyptian pound	0.1041	U.S.\$	Swiss franc	1.6463
U.S.\$	French franc	0.1675	U.S.\$	French franc	0.1675	U.S.\$	Swiss franc	1.6463
U.S.\$	Finnish mark	0.17155	U.S.\$	German mark	0.0975	U.S.\$	Swiss franc	1.6463
U.S.\$	Greek drachma	2.1675	U.S.\$	Portuguese escudo	15.934	U.S.\$	Swiss franc	1.6463
U.S.\$	Hong Kong \$	7.261	U.S.\$	Swiss franc	1.6463	U.S.\$	Swiss franc	1.6463

* Sterling 1.2688 Irish £ (a) Commercial from (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (a) Units of 1,000 (b) Units of 10,000 (c) Not available; N/A: Not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Nov. 8	1 mos.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Dollars	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
D-Mark	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
Swiss Franc	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
Sterling	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
French Franc	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
ECU	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
SDR	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12

Interest rates available to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates

Nov. 8	1 mos.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 10%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%

Key Money Rates

United States

Close	Prev.	British	Close	Prev.	
Discount Rate	9.13/12	9.12/12	Bank Base Rate	10	10
Federal Funds	9.12/12	9.12/12	Call Money	10%	10%
Prime Rate	11%	11%	91-day Treasury Bill	9.15	9.15
Broker Loan Rate	10.25	10.00	3-month Interbank	10%	10%
Commercial Paper, 30-60 days	10.25	10.00	—	—	—
3-month Treasury Bills	9.45	9.45	—	—	—
6-month Treasury Bills	9.95	9.95	Discount Rate	5	5
CDs 30-60 days	9.10	9.10	Call Money	4.85	4.85
CDs 60-90 days	9.14	9.14	60-day Interbank	5%	5%

West Germany

Close	Prev.	British	Close	Prev.	
Lombard Rate	5.55	5.50	—	—	—
Overnight Rate	5.55	5.50	—	—	—
One Month Interbank	5.70	5.75	—	—	—
3-month Interbank	5.65	5.65	—	—	—
6-month Interbank	5.65	5.65	—	—	—

France

Intervention Rate	11	11	British	Close	Prev.
Call Money	12	12	—	—	—
One-month Interbank	11.575	11.575	—	—	—
3-month Interbank	11.575	11.575	—	—	—
6-month Interbank	11.575	11.575	—	—	—

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Thursday in India for a holiday.

Statistics Index

AMEX Most Active Stocks

TECHNOLOGY

'Chronohygienists' Tackle Pitfalls of Night Shift Work

By JOHN HOLUSHA
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Expensive machinery is much more efficiently employed when it is operated for more than eight hours a day, which is why many factories run double shifts or more. Some facilities, such as nuclear power plants, oil refineries and glass plants, are kept running around the clock for months.

Unfortunately for the human workers involved, the demands of these machines often conflict with the "internal clock" we have inherited from our primitive ancestors, who generally were active during the day and rested at night.

Although these internal pacemakers can be reset — at least in some individuals — there are a variety of physical and psychological problems caused by unusual and rotating work shifts. These include chronic fatigue, mood changes and irritability, poor job performance and inattention to safety, digestive disturbances and chemical dependencies.

Because shift work is increasing, more attention is being paid to a subject known as "chronohygiene," the study of the effects of work schedules on health, safety and performance in occupations where nonstandard shifts are required. As many as 25 percent of U.S. workers have shifts other than the standard one of 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., industrial health specialists estimate, and 75 percent of workers will have unusual schedules at some point in their lives.

ACCORDING to Dennis J. Pauntenbach, an official of Syntex Corp. and a member of a committee established by the American Industrial Hygiene Association to study the health effects of shift work: "The best shifts are the ones that conflict with a person's social life as little as possible." For example, he said, in industries where 12-hour shifts are standard, it would be preferable to start them at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. rather than midnight and noon.

The reason is that workers starting at 6 A.M. or 6 P.M. would have some time to be with their children, either before or after school, and perhaps have a meal with the entire family. A person starting at noon, however, would probably not be awake until after school begins and one starting at midnight would probably be asleep when the children come home. "A 3-to-3 shift makes even less sense for the same reasons," Mr. Pauntenbach added.

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(Continued on Page 17)

Nigeria Rejects Oil Quota

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

OPEC Reduction Is Called Unfair

By Mark Ports
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It has been a decade since Martin Marietta Corp. moved from New York to take up residence in the Washington suburb of Bethesda, Maryland. And in that time, the area's largest company has assumed more and more of the characteristics of many of its neighbors.

Once an industrial conglomerate whose heavy aerospace operations were balanced by major involvement in such old-line businesses as cement, aluminum, sand and gravel, Marietta has been transformed into a high-flying, high-technology outfit involved in data processing, contract management and some of the other esoteric arts practiced by many of the companies that ring Washington.

Martin Marietta still builds rockets, missiles and other aircraft parts and equipment, but under the chairman, Thomas G. Pownall, the company has shed most of its other businesses in favor of a strategy oriented toward faster growing fields.

Many Western oil analysts had expected Nigeria to make at least a token output cut in line with the OPEC decision. But Mr. David-West insisted Wednesday that "Nigeria is not cutting production." He said Nigeria would continue to produce more than is allowed under its official OPEC quota.

The Nigerian daily press is 1.3 million barrels. Last July, however, OPEC granted Nigeria a temporary increase to 1.4 million for August and to 1.45 million for September.

"The increment was made in recognition of our present economic plight," Mr. David-West said. "It would be cosmetic if it were only for two months. It would just scratch the surface."

Nigeria has Africa's biggest foreign debt, estimated at \$22 billion, and oil exports constitute the country's only significant source of foreign exchange. This year Nigeria is expected to earn about \$10 billion by selling oil abroad.

Because of its economic difficulties, Mr. David-West said, Nigeria "is a special case," a status that OPEC's other members have "unanimously accepted," even if they have not publicly acknowledged it.

The OPEC decision to reduce production followed price cuts of \$1 to \$2 a barrel announced last month by Norway and Britain.

Nigeria responded to the U.K. and Norwegian move by cutting its prices by \$2 without OPEC approval, and refused to rescind the cut despite urging by OPEC leaders.

Mr. David-West declared that Nigeria continues to view itself as a committed member of OPEC and will remain so "as long as OPEC's policies don't interfere or conflict with our national interest."

Oil industry experts in Nigeria say that if Nigeria had not cut its price after Norway and Britain did, there would have been a sharp loss in Nigeria's market share that the country could ill afford. "It would have been catastrophic for them," an oil company executive said.

A Western diplomat added, "It was a matter of life and death, so naturally national interest came first and OPEC came second."

For the first nine months, the group's net totalled £2.74 billion, up 54 percent from £1.77 billion a year earlier. Sales rose to £53.11 billion, up 16 percent from £45.40 billion.

A Royal Dutch/Shell spokesman said the inventory profit was largely due to the weakness of the

market. A reduction in stock levels and a different mix of stocks also helped, he said.

All the group's sections did better than expected in the latest quarter, according to Richard Saville, an oil analyst with Phillips & Drew. Nevertheless, the company reported that manufacturing, marine and marketing results were virtually unchanged.

Booyed by the results, share prices of the group's Shell Transport & Trading PLC component closed sharply higher at 663 pence a share on the London Stock Exchange, up 17 pence from Wednesday's closing price.

But third-quarter earnings on an estimated current cost of supplies basis for Royal Dutch/Shell were significantly lower, at £750 million compared with £2678 million in the year-earlier period.

The group said this decline demonstrates the continued wide

spread difficulty of recovering in local currency proceeds, supply costs inflated by the strengthening of the dollar.

In the third quarter, the oil and gas division earned £935 million, an increase of 23 percent from the third quarter of 1983.

Chemical earnings, excluding Shell Oil Co. and Shell Canada, improved 18 percent in the period to £56 million from £20 million a year earlier.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Equally important, we are now even better placed to serve your needs, wherever you do business. Reason: We have recently joined American Express International

Banking Corporation, with its 88 offices in 39 countries, to bring you a whole new dimension in banking services.

While we move fast in serving our clients, we're distinctly traditionalist in our basic policies. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity —

If TDB sounds like the sort of bank you would entrust with your business, get in touch with us.

TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Chiasso, Monte Carlo, Nassau.

TDB is a member of the American Express Group, which has assets of US\$ 44.0 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.0 billion.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

OBSERVER

Bedtime Story

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It is an awful hour of the night. I am suited up as an antique Spanish seducer, though not clear why until I realize that the vast pieces of fabric at which I am looking is a theater curtain.

Ah yes, I am backstage. I can hear the audience buzzing out front, waiting for the curtain to rise. An orchestra is tuning up. Oboe noises. Fiddle strings.

But of course! Of course! This is the Metropolitan Opera, and the curtain is about to rise, and I am about to sing the title role in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." That explains the Spanish knickers, the goatee. And now the curtain is opening. I can see the audience, and a blood-curdling thought suddenly occurs to me:

I cannot even carry the tune of "Bools Bools"; moreover, I don't know a single word of this great Mozart opera.

What is this? Some miracle has removed me from the stage, set me down in this monstrous black maze of rooms in which someone in a murderous mood — Mozart perhaps — is pursuing me silently. The terror is real by a sudden pungent aftertaste of pizza with pepperoni, eaten not wisely but too fast just before bedtime.

Ah, what a merciful waking. Just another nightmare. I rise wide awake, thinking of those television commercials filled with people unable to sleep until they have gobbled some of the sponsor's pills.

I go to the next room. There are shelves filled with books. There is a comfortable chair, an exact duplicate of the chair in the downstairs parlor in which I sit to watch television.

I am now about to put myself quickly back to sleep. I go to the place on the bookshelves where the "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" stands. Good old Ben. He never fails me.

I have never shown this room with the books to anyone, though somehow a few people know it exists, for friends now and then — very discreetly, mind you — have said, "You know, it's being said around town that you keep books in the house."

I betray nothing on these occasions. "Books?" I say. "You mean those things like public television that don't interrupt themselves for commercials?"

It wouldn't do to let the impression get abroad that one was — well — eccentric. And, of course, nobody would believe the truth, that I keep the books only because they put me back to sleep so swiftly after the nightmares.

Opening Franklin's autobiography, I sit in the chair so similar to the chair downstairs I use for watching television and wait for my eyelids to grow heavy.

If I go back to bed and lie on the pillow with the book, it will not work. I need to sit in the viewing position to lose consciousness. It is habit, no doubt, since I have been dozing off downstairs during prime time for several months now, ever since they started flooding the tube with entertainment aimed exclusively at 13-year-olds.

My copy of Ben's autobiography is new. The old copy disappeared mysteriously some time ago. "Never mind," I muttered at 3 that morning. I had plenty of other potions stored up for just such a crisis.

And I took down "The Education of Henry Adams." Disaster: I was still wide awake and reading in fascination at 6 A.M. Afterward, I felt ashamed. A tale without a single car chase or a single 13-year-old outwitting alien monsters from deepest space — and I had stayed with it as loyalty as a miniseries not lapping up the shampoo commercials.

At nightmare time two nights later, I took down Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Mexico." Talk about nightmares! I was still awake and reading at breakfast time. Worse: I started phoning people, telling them that Prescott's Cortez was more exciting than 39 weeks of motorcycle accidents.

Friends good friends, came with pills before I could do anything really embarrassing, and made me spend two weeks seeing all the terrific new shows for 13-year-olds.

With my new copy of Ben's book, I am safe again. Just this morning it had me back to sleep 30 seconds after a nightmare about the whole world being taken over by 13-year-olds.

New York Times Service

Verdict on Richard III: 'Not Guilty'

By Mark S. Smith
Associated Press

LONDON — Five hundred years after the crime, a British jury has found King Richard III not guilty of the murder of the two teen-age nephews he allegedly seized and put in the Tower of London because they stood between him and the throne.

The jury, 12 Britons recently assembled by London Weekend Television, delivered its unanimous verdict after four hours of testimony in a mock courtroom.

The judge and lawyers in "The Trial of Richard III" were eminent jurists. The witnesses were historians and a forensic expert.

The mystery of what happened to the princes, the 12-year-old (and not-yet-crowned) King Edward V and his 10-year-old brother, Richard, Duke of York, was a sensational subject in Richard III's own time and has been a source of historical controversy.

History has not been kind to Richard III. He seized the throne in 1483 at age 30 and ruled for just a little more than two years before being killed in the Battle of Bosworth by the forces of Henry VII, the first of England's Tudor kings. That clash formally ended decades of skirmishing known as the Wars of the Roses.

Shakespeare, the loyal subject of a later Tudor monarch, Elizabeth I, wrote a drama depicting the king as a grasping, ill-tempered, often cowardly hunchback. Sir Thomas More, the cleric and historian, writing under Henry VII, stated flatly that Richard ordered the murder of the little princes.

But recent historians have accused More of being a Tudor propagandist, and the king's supporters — led by The Richard III



Portrait of Richard III. Detail.

Society — have sought to clear his name.

The matter has been a subject of fierce contention and dispute for more than 500 years," said a former appeals court judge, Lord Elwyn-Jones, in opening the trial.

The facts of the case are these:

On April 9, 1483, King Edward IV died. His son, Edward V, was not of age, so the dead king's brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was summoned to London to become regent.

On April 29, Richard intercepted the boy en route to Lon-

don with his mother. Edward was taken into Richard's "care" pending a June 24 coronation and sent, weeping, to the Tower, the medieval fortress on the River Thames that was then a royal residence.

The former queen took refuge at Westminster Abbey along with her young son. But on June 16, she sent him to the Tower, where his presence was supposedly required for the coronation. It never took place.

On June 25, the Duke of Gloucester had her marriage to

live, or what and where are the rarest butterflies," Peter Armstrong, the editor of the project, said.

"The high technology system we are evolving will enable the user to travel across the country or direct to a location, uncovering pictures and text about it," Armstrong said.

Edward IV declared invalid because of an alleged previous contract by the king to marry. The princes were therefore illegitimate, and the duke was declared king. He was crowned Richard III July 6.

The princes were seen once playing together in a nearby field — but were never seen again.

About 200 years later, workers unearthed a chest in the Tower and inside were two skeletons. Assumed to be those of the princes, they were reburied in Westminster Abbey. A forensic examination conducted in 1933 showed they were the right ages and seemed to be close relatives but did not settle the cause of death.

More, however, said unequivocally in his "History of Richard III" that they were smothered on the king's orders.

But under cross-examination during the trial, Anthony Pollard, a medieval history expert, acknowledged he once called the More account "full of provably false facts and too discredited to build on."

Other historians noted that no physical evidence existed to show Richard ordered the murder; it was simply assumed by his contemporaries, given his strong motive.

In the end, the jury pronounced a not-guilty verdict.

It's doubtful, though, that the trial has put the question of Richard's guilt to rest.

The modern-day Duke of Gloucester — Queen Elizabeth II's cousin but no relation to the medieval king — says he's "on the side of Richard. I cannot tell you he was a saint, but nobody could be as evil as Shakespeare's Richard."

PEOPLE

De Lorean Fund-Raiser

John Z. De Lorean asked in an ad published Wednesday for donations to defray legal fees incurred during his successful two-year fight against charges of cocaine trafficking. "Without one single judgment against him, John De Lorean has turned into a modern day Job," said the full-page advertisement in the Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

De Lorean established the John De Lorean Defense Fund Inc., which is collecting donations through a post office box, according to Sud Cowell of Cowell-Benskin & Associates in Encino, a public relations and advertising company. She said De Lorean paid \$3,000 for the ad.

Bolivia's Miss World contestant, Erika Weise, wore a leopard-trimmed hat and jacket on her arrival in London for the Nov. 15 pageant, angering the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "We are very much

Associated from
Explos. 5

NAMATH WEDS — Joe Namath, the former New York Jets quarterback, and Deborah Lynne Mays, a television actress, were married in a private ceremony attended by about a dozen friends and family members in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. It was the first marriage for both Namath, 41, and Mays, 22, of Wilmington, North Carolina. A spokesman said the two met while taking voice lessons.

Revision of Domesday Book to Be Stored on Video Discs

United Press International

LONDON — Britain will get a new Domesday Book in two years, on video disc.

The project, announced by the British Broadcasting Corp. this week, was planned to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the original Domesday Book, ordered by William the Conqueror as a complete

survey of his newly conquered land and finished in 1086.

It will be one of the most comprehensive surveys of the country ever attempted, with 10,000 schools helping in the collection of information.

"Information will be as various as how the use of land has changed in Kent, where most old people

live, or what and where are the rarest butterflies," Peter Armstrong, the editor of the project, said.

"The high technology system we are evolving will enable the user to travel across the country or direct to a location, uncovering pictures and text about it," Armstrong said.

The information, about two million pages of maps, pictures and facts, will be stored on two video discs which is accessible through a micro computer.

The cost of the project is being shared by the BBC, the government, and the electronics firm, Philips, which will provide the video disc system.

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